

+ LOYALTY'S 8133.aa:25.
SPEECH
TO
ENGLAND,

Perfwading them to a constant unity
of RELIGION, for the defence of our
dread Sovereigne, and native Country;
Most requisite for this Time wherein
we now live.



LONDON,

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sold at his Shop in Bedford-street in Coven Garden,
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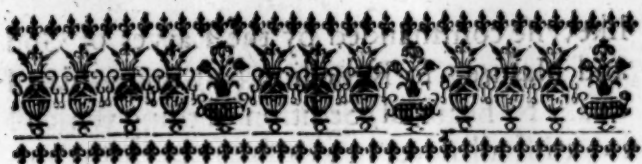
Flat nova Editio juxta hoc Exemplar
Titulus est Loyalty's Speech.

March 13.
1638.

SAM. BAKER.



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LOYALTIES SPEECH TO ENGLAND.



After abundant triall of my many favours, give me leave, not upbraiding you with benefits you have received, onely in equall comparison of other Countries, to shew the wealth of *Englands* Subjects, the happinesse of her Land, the increase of her Honour, the contentment and the everlasting Fame of her three Children, *Cambridge*, *Oxford*, and the *Innes of Court*; and all of these obtained by my meanes. Now as the religious duty to your Prince, the kinde affection to your Country, and the common care amongst your selves one towards another, are things not onely requisite for your good, but

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likewise commanded by the Lawes of God and Nature : so Rebellion (a thing which I quake to heare of) Sedition (a thing which I hope I shall never heare of) are both so capitall in themselves, and so detested of all Ages, as the people must needs be barbarous that live to doe them, and the Prince, Land, and people lamentably miserable, that live to suffer them. And if it were not, that false pretences (an usuall cloak for the greatest faults) did make Men thinke they were lesse offensive, never Traytor would intend his Princes death, but take punishment of himselfe for so bad a thought : and never Subjects would draw their Swords in seditious manner, but sheathe them in the guiltie intralls of their own bowels. And therefore those who have intended to alter, or usurpe the state of their Superiours (which we call Rebellion) not to be branded with so foule a shame, not to be noted with so black a mark, not to be called by so bad a name, have indeavoured to signifie their sinister practises by a good pretence, and have employed such for the effecting of them, as inconstancie hath made desirous

to England.

siours of a change, Atheisme carelesse by what
meanes, Prodigalitie beggars and full of want,
and lastly want hath made them to grow des-
perate. The trueth hereof is apparantly known,
both by ancient Histories, and of later time,
not onely within these small dominions, hem-
med with the narrow seas, but in Populous
and large *Italie*, within the walles of proud,
stately and commanding *Rome*, where the of-
ten Secessions of the common people, to the
Mount *Aventin*, may plainly testifie that male-
contented, they pretended a reformation of
the rich Nobilitie. So that the horrible, strange,
and detested practises of our time, which some
most irreligiouly have plotted to obtain their
purpose (being nothing in trueth but an over-
flowing ambition, and an insatiable desire to
rule) have beene smoothed over with the
fine tearmes of a common good, of the free-
dome of the people, of justice, of religion, of re-
formation, and such like, things onely menti-
oned in name, and no further intended, then in
a bare shew: thus dealt they that sought to al-
ter the Roman Empire, by lighting the torch
of civill dissention, (pretending the more ea-

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sily to winne the people) to free them from subsidies and oppression, which then seemed by their governours to lye upon them, making a shew to the common sort, that they tendered their case in so great a measure, that they could not longer indure to see them afflicted in so bad a manner. These pretences we reade to have beene made in *France*, these have beene made in our cuntry: and there was never either Subject seditious in the Common wealth, or Heretike hatefull to Gods Church, but they desired to be accounted Evangelike and Apostolike reformers, their bad Conventicles (Cockatrices to hatch Treason) they tearmed by the name of Gods Church, their Phantasticall opinions, Gods knownetruth, and their poysoned Heresies, the inspiration of Gods spirit. It were tedious and too long to repeate their names, who continually have slandered Loyaltie with base tearmes, when themselves have deserved most badly, both of the Church and of the Common wealth. Thus might I with teares remember the wrong that I suffered in the *Northerne Rebellion*, where though the fact
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to England.

was so infamous, as the memorie is odious to this day, yet did they pretend a reforming of religion, a freedome of conscience, and a bettering of the Common wealth. I passe over without speech (but never to be remembred without sighes) the lamentable Rebellions made in *Lincolnesbire*, the disorder in *Norffolke* by *Ket* and his bad companie, the intollerable boldnesse in *Kent* by *Iacke Straw* and his accomplices. These and such like have laboured to roote me from the place of mine abode, to pull out Loyaltie from the mindes of Subjects, to make them offend and thinke there is no fault, to raise flame that may give light, whilest the Common wealth shall burne; to stirre up those under pretence of right, who have desired to subvert the state of the whole land. *Iosephus* an ancient writer, setting downe the Rebellious reuolting, which the Iewes made from the Romanes, under colour of rude and untoward dealing which they found in *Florus* their governour, he setteth downe the particular Remonstrance the King *Agrippa* made, touching the small apparance of occasion which they had, Rebelliously to exempt

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empt them from their Lawfull obedience: the Iewes replied that it was onely against *Florus*, and not the Romanes, that they bare armes: whom *Agrippa* told it was easie to say so, but their actions were such as worlde could not have beene by the greatest enemies of the Roman Empire: for the townes they sacked, the Treasuries they robbed, the houses they burnt, the fields they wasted; neither were the townes, the Treasuries, the houses, the fields of *Florus*, & no man had wrong but the Romans, to whom these belonged. In like manner, when in former times (for I am loth to mention these later faults) wrong openly was offered to them of our countrie, the towns taken, the Churches robbed, the houses burnt, the men slaine, and not so much sacred, as the very sepulchers of our forefathers; the pretence was onely this, not a wrong or disobedience to the Prince, but a revenge and reformation of the oppressing cormorant. And thus lately (for I must needs touch it) whilest *Lopez* most Iewishlie, nay, Iudaslie had concluded with the Spanish Pharisies to sell his Soveraigne, yet shamefully he protested this, where-

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whereunto common sense will hardly allow credit, that he onely meant to deceive them of their coyne, and to save him from harme. Can we thinke the Spanyard so credulous, as in a matter of so great importance to credit without good cause? Can we thinke it likely, that he, who had concealed it hitherto from his Councell, meant after to impart it to his Majesty? These things and many such (howsoever smoothed over with a faire shew) have been committed by unnaturall Subjects, since his Majesties raigne, that our very Enemies, for the state of our Country, could by no meanes possible have deserved worse. And howsoever the Law terme them, not Enemies, but simply as Rebels, and seditious to their owne Country; yet they ought not to be honoured with the name of Peace, nor as Subjects, any way to be made partakers thereof, unlesse the infinitely overflowing mercie of their Prince vouchsafe them (undeserved) so great a favour. When *Anthony* rose up in Armes against his Country, he was judged and condemned worthily by the Senate to be a Rebell: and

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when some intended to send unto him to intreat of Peace, *Tully* thought it vvas most strange, and farre differing from the state of the Senate, to afford a Rebelle the privilege of an open Enemy. *France* can testifie of the like, when trayterous Subjects undeservedly (give me leave to terme them by that name) have been so mighty to withstand the King, that he hath sent without controlling termes, as to an open Enemy: *England* hath not now (and I happily wish, as I hope it never shall) any cause to deale in the like manner. But the time was in the daies of *Edward* the sixth, when a base Peasant so braved the Kings Army, that they vouchsafed them parle, as if *Rome* had sent Ambassadors to the men of *Carthage*. But Rebellion being the canker of a Common wealth, time hath taught us by lamentable experience in the Wars of *Rome*, That Sedition doth grow by suffering, and that clemencie is REBELLIONS spurre: which if it had not beene a State so flourishing had not so soon failed. And for *France* in the time of Holy *Lewis*, sedition had not been so soon cut off, nor rebellion rooted out, if the sword had

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had not been made sharp for to cut them off: for it becommeth a Prince like a good Surgeon, to cut off the putrified parts, lest the sound be infected with like contagion. Furthermore, to ground my severity upon the tearmes of Honour (for *L O Y A L T I E* can hardly indure Clemency towards Treason) there is no Gentleman (unlesse degenerate) that will indure the Lye of his companion without recanting: and shall the Prince not onely suffer this, but wrongs, dammages, injuries, and despightfully at the hands of Traytors? Then band your selves, Honourable *Lords*, wise *Prelates*, brave *Captaines*, worthy *Gentlemen*, resolute *Souldiers*, trusty *Citizens*, and painfull *Comminalty*, that the smallest part of Treason may not take strength in our time, and all of you rather hazzard the last drop of your dearest blood, than by Treacherous dealing, the least wrong may be offered to His sacred Majesty. This is a just quarrell, wherein *loyally* we are to unite our selves: for loosing but the bridle to such dangerous Treasons, our Prince, our lives, our Country, our fortunes are all endangered at the

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same instant. Besides, either to pardon these at home, or fondly to credit those abroad, can bring no other benefit to the land, but this; a contempt of our authority, a certaine danger to the Princes person, a perpetuall and needfull feare of some new attempts: yet ever I must reserve a Prerogative to my gracious Sovereigne; for gracious *Clemencie* (a worthy vertue to a Subject) but dangerous to a Traytour, gives them but leasure to fortifie themselves; grants them but time to renew their force; and the storme is no sooner past, but there is present feare of as great a tempest. For it is great simplicity to suppose, and (at least) the extremity of Folly to beleeve, that those who are once plunged in the gulfe of Treason, and have thoroughly plotted for a Kingdomes conquest, can possibly be reclaimed with the greatest kindnesse, or let goe their hope, before their lives give up the latest gaspe. If a Kingdome were so weake, or a Prince so timerous, (as almost it was lately in the Realme of *France*) yet it were easie to prove out of the Histories of all times, that Traytors and Seditious persons, howso-
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ever they have been so bold, that they durst in the field incounter the Lords Annointed : yet he whom the Scripture calleth, the *Author of Victory*, and the *God of Battell* ; shall make them to flye, when no man followeth, shall cause ten thousand of them to be chased with a thousand ; and in the day of Battell, give victory to his owne Annointed The Rebellion that was made in *Spaine* against the Emperour, *Charles* the 5. in the beginning of his Raigne, together with the happy successe of his Majesty, may serve as apparant prooffe to confirme this, seeing the seditious faction was foyled, and the most of them taken captive. It shall be needlesse to adde this, That in the dayes of *Queene Mary*, when first she came unto the Crowne, finding the people mutinous, and in the Land, nothing almost but flat Rebellion ; in shorter time than the space of two Moneths, worthily she was Conqueror over all her Enemies : such was the state of *Flanders*, 1566. and three yeares after : yet never heard of that rebellious Sedition prevailed against a lawfull Sovereaigne: all Ages afford multitude of Examples in this

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kinde; the unnaturall riot of *Duras*: the wonderfull successe of the Battell of *Dreux* in *France*, and after of *Poncenas*: and not to stand in particulars of that Country, the event of things hath made knowne unto us, that Rebellion builded upon a weake foundation, cannot possibly stand, if the Lord in anger doe blow upon it: neither speake I this to make a Prince more severe against his rebellious Subjects, to make the Scepter of a King plow up the bowels of his owne Countrymen; but to shew that *Loyalty* cannot brook Rebellion, that Sedition is odious to a good Subject, and that Treason is intollerable in a Common wealth: if I, lincked with *Religion*, (a thing hardly to be hoped for in this bad Age) could but live for a small time safe from Treason; if some of *Englands* Subjects had continually remained in my favour, then durst I boldly have compared with the proudest Nation: and having Religion a crowne, and *Loyalty* as a strong defence, she might valiantly have incountred her stoutest Foes; for I may confidently avouch (in the reverend security of an upright minde) that
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to *England*.

excepting Treasons blowne into the hearts of her Subjects, by forraine Enemies, *England* hath been as free from danger, as far from distresse, in as great prosperity, as ever was lland in so bad an Age. Then Country-men, give me leave to perswade thus much, that the benefit of Treason shall be this, if unhappily (which God forbid) you obtaine your purpose, your Country shall be desolate, you your selves shall be feared and suspected of your Enemies, and these ample Ornaments, Garlands of long Peace, shall crowne your Enemies, for the victories obtained in your conquest. *I* that have made your Children dutifull, in whose mindes the name of a *Father* did extinguish disobedience: *I* that have made your Friends trusty, in whom the name of sacred *Friendship* was wont to banish all deceit: *I* that have made your Wives in the Honorable reverence of your love, to respect no perswasion of strangers, thereby wantonly to commit Adultery: *I* (*I* say) intreat you by these favours, that being Children in duty, you be not disobedient to so good a Mother, being Friends by promise

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mise (and that confirmed with a sacred vow) you be not found deceitfull to so dread a Sovereigne. And lastly, being those whom Nature, Religion, Time and Country have matched neerly for these many yeeres, with so gracious a Prince, that you be not seen to prostitute your beauty to a stranger, to admit *Tarquin* into your favour, and (never to be unpunished) to violate so great an oath: for what the seven Ambassadors commended in their Common-wealths unto King *Ptolemy*, that *England* may justly vaunt she professeth at this day: and whereas they in three things compared which should excell, *England* possessing one and twenty, may justly in comparison, outstrip the proudest that *Europe* hath. 1. The Ambassadors of *Rome* boasted that *their Temples were honoured, their Governours obeyed, and their wicked punished*; may not *England* doe it more justly, if you compare it with those times? Are not our Temples honoured in true Sincerity? but onely that that little honor (which they have amongst some) it is in true Sincerity. 2. The Ambassadors of *Carthage* justly boasted that *their Nobility*

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to England.

was valiant to fight, their Comminality to take paines, and their Phylosophers to teach: was there ever Country (I except not Carthage in her best estate) where either the Nobility is more valiant, the Comminality is more laborious, or the Teachers more profound, than in England at this day? 3. The Ambassadors of Cicely boasted that their Country executed Justice, loved Truth, and commended Simplicity: never Common-wealth, I dare avouch, since the first society that Man had, was ruled with more upright Iustice, was honoured with greater Truth, and admired for more Simplicity, than generally is the state of England.

4. The Ambassadors of the Rhodians bragged, that the Old men were honest, the Young men were shamesfac'd, and the Women peaceable; and may not England justly boast of all these?

5. The Ambassadors of Athens, that they consented not their Rich should be Partiall, their People should be Idle, their Governours should be Ignorant: and is not all this now as true in England amongst us, as ever it was in Athens amongst them? 6. The Ambassadors of Lacedemon, vaunted that there was no En-

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rie, because all were Equall; no Covetousnesse, because all were common; no Idlenesse, because all did labour: and are not the same banished from our Land, howsoever procured by a better cause? For England wanteth Envie in her selfe, not because all are Equall, but all Friends: England is not Covetous, not by reason of Community, but because of Conscience: and Idlenesse was banished out of this Land, long since, with the Lord Dane.
7. The Ambassadors of *Sicionia* glorified justly in these three (wherein *England* is supposed to be far short) that they admitted *no Strangers, inventors of new toys, that they wanted Physicians to kill the sicke, and Advocates to make their Pleas immortall: wherein I must needs confesse (for Truth onely becommeth my talke) that howsoever in the abundance of her Wealth, England hath given Strangers mony for very toys, yet it was not for love of them, but to shew the World, that their plenty was not debarr'd from every Stranger. For Physitians I may truly say thus, That the Æsculapins honouring Padway in the abundance of her skill, is unequal to make comparison*

to *England*.

parifon with us in *England*: and laftly, for our Advocates (a flander I confeffe common, but yet moft untrue) Men fo learnedly wife, fo wifely religious, and fo refpectively learned, wife and religious, as if *Europe* would feeme to contend in this, doubtleffe ſhee ſhould be found far inferiour. Now theſe (and benefits far greater than theſe are) ſhould *England* be robbed of by *Treaſon*, deprived of by *Sedition*, and quite ſpoiled of by *Rebellion*. And therefore in the cold quaking feare of ſo great an evil, when as I think how *Treaſon* goeth about to ſupplant my ſtate, to ſell my Honour, and make me periſh with one wound; then doe I juſtly wiſh the teares of King *Anchiſes*, mourning for the fatall deſtruction of proud *Troy*; or of *M. Marcellus* for the City of *Syracuſa*, when he ſaw it burne; or of *Saluſt*, when he ſaw *Rome* ill-governed; or of *K. Demetrius*, when he ſaw his Son in law ſlaine in the Battell of *Marathone*. But becauſe Mens hearts are flinty, and not touched with juſt ſorrow, breeding remorse of my fall, let me wiſh, and wiſhing obtaine the kinde and briniſh teares of *Queene Roſana*, for her Huſ-

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band *Darius*, when he was conquered by the great *Alexander*; or of beautifull *Cleopatra*, weeping without comfort, that her best beloved *Anthony* was conquered by *Cesar*: but if these teares be prophane, and not befitting to mourne for the wrong, to so vertuous and to so holy an Iland; then let me wish the teares of *Jeremy* for *Babylon*, when it was made captive; or *Dauids* mourning for his Son *Absolon*; or old Father *Jacob* for his Son *Joseph*. This were Tragicke matter, to write of Treason, to thinke but of that (yet death to thinke) which they intended, after that day (if ever that then day should enjoy a Sun) (being darker than the blackest night) (as I wish and hope that it never shall :) shall *Englands* wise and painfull Chroniclers, write nothing but Wars and bloody fields: Poets *Lucan*-like, begin with *Bella per emathios plus quam civilia Campos*: and then those that like the Phylosopher *Ariminus*, (who wrote of the abundance of *Egypt*) have finely discoursed of the plenty of this Iland, may sit downe, and shew a naked, bare, and fleshlesse *Skeleton* to the whole World: and those that have
boasted

to England.

boasted (as *Demophon* of the fertility of *Arabia*) shall sigh, and say that Englishmens teares hath shed such abundance of Salt, in in the Earths furrowes, that the Iland is become barren: and they that like *Thurilides* (of the Treasures of *Tyrus*) have told the World by travell of *Englands* wealth, may sit downe and say, *The Rich betrayed, are the richest Spoiles*: and those that like *Asclepius* (of the Mines of *Europe*) have written of the wealthy bowels of the English Earth, shall say that then she sendeth forth nothing but smoake, desirous to make an eternall night: And those that have written like *Dodrillus* (of the praise of *Greece*) (or *Leonidas* of the triumph of *Thebes*, or *Eumenides* of *Athens* Government) shall tell posterity, That *Treason* in one day deprived *England* of all these.

But lest some should thinke, that then my sorrow should be greater than cause why, and that the losse were nothing which *England* should have by so foule a Sin; give me leave but in plaine termes to set forth a naked Truth, and diviningly to tell, what would be *Englands* misery at this day: *M. Crassus* the re-

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nowmed Roman, valiant in War, and wise at home, taking *Syllas* part against *Marius* and *Julius Caesar*, that was then Dictator, who being taken prisoner, spake aloud, *I weigh not my harme, but the pleasure that Crassus shall have, to heare this Newes*: And amongst other, surely this will not be the least, that *Spaine* should heare but of this harme; the Court which is now (like the eighth *Sphere*) beautified fully with fixed Stars, should be nothing but like the Ayre full of *Meteors*, sending downe Lightning, Thunder, Raine, Haile, and such like: and then should ancient *Cato*, that in 86 yeares was never seene to violate Gravity, so much as by a smile; who was wise in Speech, sweet in Conversation; in Correcting, severe; in Presents, liberrall; in Diet, sober; in Promise, certaine; and lastly, inexorable in Iustice: leave the Court at the age of 55 yeares, and betake him to a little Village neere *Pilena*, where the passenger might write upon the porch of his poore Cabinet, *O felix Cato tu solus scis vivere*: O happy *Cato*, thou onely knowest how to live: then should *Lucullus*, one of the valiantest Captaines

to England.

taines that *Rome* had, after the War against
against the Parthians (seeing the Common-
wealth troubled with the civill faction of
Sylla and *Marius*) from *Rome*, betake him-
selfe to *Lobo* neere *Athens*; then might *Dyocle-*
sian (although a Tyrant, which is seldome
but Ambitious) for 18 yeares Government,
betake himselfe to spend the rest of his daies
in obscure silence; whom, if the Romans
would re-call by Embassage, within two
yeares after he would rather live in his poore
Garden, with *Pericles* his inscription, *Inve-*
ni portum, spes & fortuna valete, nil mihi vo-
biscum, ludite nunc alios: (the same is ingraven
in the Tombe of *Franciscus Pullicius*.) And
then justly should *Scipio Africanus*, some-
times so highly honoured in *Rome*, which in
the 22 yeares that he made War with *Asia*,
Africk and *Spaine*, never fought unluckily;
who gained *Africa*, sacked *Carthage*, overcame
Numantia, and conquered *Hannibal*; yet dis-
contented, lived in a poore Towne for ele-
ven yeares, without ever entring into *Rome*
or *Capua*. Such should be then the desolate
state of this whole Iland: and greater cala-
mities

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mities should fall upon us, than a heart not
used to these, possibly were able to utter.
But, seeing I have begun, give me leave a lit-
tle to reason the case further: Can they pre-
ferre unknowne, before those that are well
knowne? Vnjust, before those that are most
just? Strangers, before Domesticall? Cove-
tous, before soberly Moderate? Wicked, be-
fore Religious? deadly Enemies, before those
that are sworne unto the Common-wealth?
a Spaniard, before an Englishman, and *Phi-*
lip, before our dread Sovereigne? There was
never Nation found so barbarous, so cruell,
so without pity, wherein not so many (nay
not one) was found so cruell to his owne
Country. *Tully* (O if he lived now to in-
veigh against those) thought *Verrus* the worst
Man that ever Country had: yet compare
him with these, and he was meerly honest;
he stole but out of *Apollos* Temple, secretly
and in the night, some few religiously ho-
noured Images: but these (I feare to speake
it) have intended to take a sacred Prince from
a holy Land: he offered violence to the place
where *Apollo* was borne; but these, not to the
place,

to England.

place, but to a personage, farre more sacred than *Apollo* was. But let not deepe scanning wilddom be offended that I compare her to *Apollo*: for whatsoever wrong was offered to that, which Truth, or Ignorance, deemed on Earth the dearest, that is contained in the Treasons, which have beene intended against our dread Sovereigne; who all this while, standing like a Rocke of Pearles (in the assured confidence of *Englands* Watchman) is not daunted to see his Enemies to be so malicious. After that *Philip* of *Macedon* had conquered the Athenians, having Phylosophers at supper with him, he propounded this Question, *What was the greatest thing in all the World*: one answered, the *Water*; another said, the *Sun*: another said, the hill *Olympus*; another said, the Giant *Atlas*; another said, *Homer*: but the last and wisest answered, (*nihil aliud rebus humanis magnum, nisi magna despiciens*) nothing is great in humane things, but a minde that contemneth

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great things. *M. Curius*, when the Ambassadors of the *Samnites* offered him Gold in great abundance; answered, I had rather be Lord over you, that are Lords over it, than onely possesse it selfe: and did not this speech of his, deserve better than the action of *Lucullus*, to rob the Spartans? Did not *Crates* gaine more glory, by casting his riches into the Sea, than King *Nabuchadonozor* for taking the treasure out of the Temple? Is it not more Honour for the rich Indians to contemne their Gold, than for the greedy Spaniards so to covet it? which, if it were not used to the prejudice of foraine Princes, all Countries could wish him to be glutted with it; and that the *Iberian* sands were like unto golden *Tagus*, and their little Rivers like unto *Pactolus* streames: but since hee makes it the Sinew of his Warre, and his Warre nothing but an intended triumph over the greatest Empires; it behooveth Princes to crosse his *Argosies*, that goods lewdly

to England.

lewdly gotten, may not be worse spent : but vvhilest these ruining Ambitious plots, grounded upon Treason, have risen up like a Pyramides in the greatest Kingdomes; *Englands* Sovereaign hath sitten confident, without presumption, conquering without cruelty, and victorious without contention. Whilest in the meane time, *Sedition* shall be ruinous, *Rebellion* shall have an end, and *Treason* shall be fatall to him that thought it: for when Heathen Writers have flatteringly perswaded, that Treason may have successe; then shall the Scripture say, *That never Traytour was mentioned, and left unpunished, 2 Kings, 15. Sellam* conspired against *Zacharias* the King of *Israel*, and slew him; but within one Moneth after, he himselfe was slaine of *Manahem*. *Peka* conspired against *Pekajam*, and after was slaine of *Oseas*; and *Oseas* the last King of *Israel* was taken, bound, and brought into *Assyria*. Infinite might Examples be in this kinde,

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who upon false perswasions have risen up against the Lords Annointed, and have perished like *Jabin* in the day of of *Battell*, *Judg.* 4. 23. And we may sing with *Deborah*; *They fought from Heaven, even the Stars in their course fought against Sisera: the river of Kishon swept them away, the ancient river, the river Kishon; O my soule, thou hast marched valiantly.* *Judg.* 5. 20, 21. Hitherto have I beene tossed in the dangerous vvaves of swelling *Treason*, where just occasion vvvas offered, to speake of sundry by name, famous to the World for such soule offences: but I am loath to rip up the hatefull memory of our Countries Enemies, whom though railing braine-sicke *Romoldus* the *Scot*, seeme to cleare by his fond defence; yet it is so frivolous, idle, without Learning, Reading or Experience, as I can terme it nothing but *Catilins* Oration against *Tullies* Consulship: and when prophanely by his defence, he hath encouraged Traytours the best he can;

to England.

can; yet then, vvith indifferent and vvise
Readers, he shall be deemed foolish, and
England flourish over all her Enemies.
I am willing, Country-men, to speake
more largely unto you; but fearing to
be troublesome, I onely desire but this fa-
vour, that according to the Honorable

Examples of your famous fore-
fathers, *Loyalty* may dwell
in the hearts of Eng-
lish Subjects.

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FINIS.

